

WANT TO KEEP ARMS

Spaniards at Santiago Dick-
ering for Concessions.

SURRENDER HANGS FIRE

Formal Capitulation Delayed on Account
of the Inability of Opposing Gen-
erals to Reach a Final Agree-
ment as to Terms.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—There was a long and anxious wait today to hear further news from the commissioners who had been charged to make arrangements for the surrender of the Spanish army at Santiago. For eighteen hours no word came either from General Shafter or General Miles, although there was the keenest desire on the part of the President and his cabinet to know what had been done, and particularly to know whether the actual surrender of Santiago had taken place. When the cabinet met at 11 o'clock there was no word from either of the commissioners, and nothing was to be heard from the front which would serve as a check on the deliberations. It was not until 1 o'clock that an impatient chief of staff, General Greely, came to the cabinet with the news that the commissioners had reached an agreement on the terms of the surrender, and that the Spanish army was to be allowed to march out of the city with the honors of war. The cabinet was then adjourned until 2 o'clock, when the commissioners returned and presented the terms of the surrender. The cabinet then adjourned until 3 o'clock, when the President and his cabinet met again to discuss the terms of the surrender. The President then signed the terms of the surrender, and the Spanish army was allowed to march out of the city with the honors of war.

General Shafter himself summed up the situation by saying: "I cannot see how it is possible that there will be a failure in completing arrangements. No question whatever has been raised as to the surrender itself. Not only has the general terms agreed to, but this agreement has been ratified by General Blanco, at Havana, and by the Spanish authorities at Madrid. General Greely received another dispatch at 5 P. M. containing the information that Colonel Allen had landed on the shore end of the signal corps cable at Playa from the cable steamer Adria. Colonel Allen was not allowed to land at Playa on account of the Adria coming from an infected district. All were well on board, but no one was allowed ashore. Colonel Allen returns this evening to Baltimore to repair the French cable at that point and establish regular communication between Playa and Santiago de Cuba, so that the army will be in telegraphic communication with Washington as soon as the city is surrendered. The perplexing problem now to be solved is how to carry out the pledge made by General Shafter to remove the Spanish soldiers who surrendered to Spain. It would have been no easy undertaking to remove the 20,000 men across the Atlantic under the best conditions, but the reports that indicated the existence of yellow fever among the Spaniards threatened all kinds of difficulties. After all, it was decided to be only a matter of money, and if the price offered is large enough steamship lines could be found to undertake the transportation. At the best several weeks probably will be required to remove the Spaniards, so that it will be necessary to maintain a considerable proportion of the American army in the neighborhood for some time. Still, being under no care to protect themselves from the foe, the American troops can be so disposed as to make themselves very comfortable in comparison with what they have undergone. The surgeon's reports describe the disease of a mild type, and it is said this will readily yield to a change of location into higher and cooler ground. At 1:15 o'clock this (Saturday) morning when Adjutant General Corbin left the War Department for his home, he was yet without definite information from General Shafter concerning the surrender of Santiago. In accordance with the decision reached at the conference with the President, he sent instructions to General Shafter that nothing but an unconditional surrender by General Toral would be satisfactory to this government. In view of Shafter's last dispatch no fear is felt that the negotiations for the surrender of the forces in Santiago city will not be prosecuted to a successful conclusion. General Toral, it is known, at first insisted that his men be permitted to carry their arms with them to Spain. This concession General Shafter declined to grant. Toral has modified his demand regarding the arms and has presented a petition that the arms taken from his men be returned to Spain with the troops. In the statement of Secretary Alger given above, it has been denied that the government.

General Shafter estimates that there are from 10,000 to 15,000 men in Santiago and many in the province outside of the city. It is believed that the delay in the negotiations is made necessary in order to secure the surrender of the outlying garrisons, some of which may question Toral's authority to surrender their arms without definite instructions to that effect from Madrid.

NO MORE CONCESSIONS.
Spain Must Surrender According to Our Terms.

(By Telegraph.)
WASHINGTON, July 15.—After an extended conference with the President tonight, at which three other members of the cabinet were present, Secretary Alger said: "The situation is just this. The Spaniards at Santiago are prepared to surrender, but they want to carry their arms. We have determined to grant no such concession nor any concession except the generosity of this government to transport them to Spain." Secretary Alger was asked if it was not the expectation that when it was known that no other terms would be

granted the surrender would take place, and he replied that such was the case. In any event no other concession would be afforded by this government. It was nearly 1 o'clock when the conference at the White House adjourned. Beside Secretary Alger there were present Secretaries Elias and Wilson and Postmaster General Emory Smith. Adjutant General Corbin was present during the last hour of the conference. Secretary Alger did not say how much time would be allowed the enemy to reach a conclusion, but it is known that the administration will make it very short and submit to no further parley with General Toral. The next move is surrender upon the terms which the United States government proposes or immediate attack upon the Spanish forces by the army and navy.

BEGINNING OF THE END.

Grave Things in Store for the Spanish Monarchy.

MADRID, July 15.—The government has published a decree suspending throughout Spain the rights of individuals as guaranteed by the constitution. This is believed to be a blow aimed at the Carlists, but it has made a very bad impression, creating much dissatisfaction, especially among the Liberals and Republicans, who are disposed to regard askance any further encroachments of the crown upon the rights of the people.

Even conservative men are beginning to think that the beginning of the end has been reached and that the immediate future has grave things in store for the Spanish monarchy. This suspension of individual rights is tantamount to a declaration of martial law. The decree adds that the government will render an account to parliament of the use it may make of this measure. This is a point that Spain is now ready to sue for peace, and also that negotiations to that end are actually in progress. The government wishes to have full power to suppress all evidence of discontent or rebellion. The Carlists are furious and are sure to attempt trouble. One official expressed the conviction that official outbreaks will be before Sunday. There is every reason to believe that France has offered its service to Spain. Secretary Alger says that Spain wants peace, but it must be an honorable peace, as Spain deserves. The army is anxious to resist to the last, but the government cannot consent to a useless sacrifice. "I had our feet," said he, "it would be different."

ON THE DIAMOND.

Results of Yesterday's Games in the National and Atlantic Leagues.

(By Telegraph.)

PHILADELPHIA, 7; CINCINNATI, 3. PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—The Phillies easily defeated Cincinnati today. Dwyer was hit hard and was relieved by Hill, while the Reds could do very little with Fielder's pitching. Attendance, 3,412. Score: R.H.E. Philadelphia, 7; Cincinnati, 3. R.H.E. Philadelphia, 7; Cincinnati, 3. R.H.E. Philadelphia, 7; Cincinnati, 3.

WASHINGTON, 4; CLEVELAND, 6. WASHINGTON, July 15.—Wrigley's error in the second gave Cleveland the game. Attendance, 1,200. Score: R.H.E. Washington, 4; Cleveland, 6. R.H.E. Washington, 4; Cleveland, 6. R.H.E. Washington, 4; Cleveland, 6.

BALTIMORE, 10; CHICAGO, 9. BALTIMORE, July 15.—The Orioles made a Garrison finish today, and won out in the ninth inning. With the score 5 to 3 against them, the Chicagoans went to the bat in the ninth and scored six runs on two triples, a double, a single, a base on balls and two errors. In their half the Baltimoreans solved Woods' delivery for five singles and a double and won the game with one man down. Everett and McCormick indulged in a fist fight on the visitors' bench, the result of badinage as to which was accountable for an error. Grand stand patrons separated the belligerents, but McCormick was badly used up to continue to play. Attendance, 1,268. Score: R.H.E. Baltimore, 10; Chicago, 9. R.H.E. Baltimore, 10; Chicago, 9. R.H.E. Baltimore, 10; Chicago, 9.

BOSTON, 6; PITTSBURG, 6. BOSTON, July 15.—The champions played wretchedly in the field today, were weak at the bat and were easily shut out by Pittsburgh. Attendance, 1,800. Score: R.H.E. Boston, 6; Pittsburgh, 6. R.H.E. Boston, 6; Pittsburgh, 6. R.H.E. Boston, 6; Pittsburgh, 6.

BROOKLYN, 3; ST. LOUIS, 2. NEW YORK, July 15.—The Brooklyn team won a twelve-inning game from the Browns this afternoon. Miller started in to pitch for the home team, but was taken ill in the second inning and quit, Dunn taking his place. Both Griffin and La Chance, who played center field were injured. Attendance, 900. Score: R.H.E. Brooklyn, 3; St. Louis, 2. R.H.E. Brooklyn, 3; St. Louis, 2. R.H.E. Brooklyn, 3; St. Louis, 2.

NEW YORK, 4; LOUISVILLE, 5. NEW YORK, July 15.—The Colonels broke the Giants' winning streak today, scoring a victory through the erratic pitching of Meekin and errors by Doyle and VanHatten at critical stages of the game. Attendance, 1,200. Score: R.H.E. New York, 4; Louisville, 5. R.H.E. New York, 4; Louisville, 5. R.H.E. New York, 4; Louisville, 5.

AT PATTERSON. R.H.E. Patterson, 4; Newark, 3. R.H.E. Patterson, 4; Newark, 3. R.H.E. Patterson, 4; Newark, 3.

AT RICHMOND. R.H.E. Richmond, 2; Albion, 0. R.H.E. Richmond, 2; Albion, 0. R.H.E. Richmond, 2; Albion, 0.

AT PORTSMOUTH. N. H., July 15.—The cruiser St. Louis arrived here this morning, having on board 899 prisoners.

WANTED.—Stenographers and Typewriters. Must own machines. Call on Dr. George W. Bailey, Hygeia Hotel, Old Point.

GREAT DAY FOR OLYMPIA.

When the First Train Started Over a Railway Built by the Natives.

Probably the cheapest railroad in the world was built in Oregon in 1873. During the preceding year the Northern Pacific Railroad company surveyed the line between Portland and Olympia, connecting at the latter place, but only for a short time. Then it was moved away to Tacoma, 35 miles farther north. At that the people of Olympia arose in indignation, called a meeting, and after vigorously discussing ways and means resolved that, although the railroad had been both given and taken away, they were not bound to submit as unto the Lord, but would build one for themselves and build it with voluntary subscriptions of labor and material.

One bright morning in April the Olympia brass band halted at the corner of Main and Fourth streets. Charles Granger's bay mare Betty fell in behind. Then came the officials of both city and county, led by the governor and followed by the citizens, until the whole procession was half a mile in length. They marched to a high bluff above the capital building, and there the mayor of the city and the governor both made speeches, and a prayer was offered. The first sod was turned, and the grading of the road began in earnest. One day in every week was set apart as field day, when the city and country officials came out as at first, the merchants closed their stores, and mechanics shut their shops, and young men and old men, boys and Indians plied the spade with hearty will, while the women spread the tables with all things needed for a midday feast. Week after week the work went on, and the road stretched out past the timber skirting the upper end of Puget sound, past the falls of Tumwater, between the Indian mounds of Mound Prairie, through half a mile of timber to Bush Prairie, more timber, more prairie, across wide and shallow Scatter creek, 16 miles to Tenino.

Then the ties were made and laid and not a dollar had yet been asked for. But the time had come to buy the rolling stock, and subscriptions came pouring in until everything was bought and ready.

What a day it was in the history of Olympia when the first train was started over the hard earned little railroad! Open cars were hung with evergreen, and again the people all came out, with music and rejoicing, this time to ride and not to work.

Many of the old soldiers who labored faithfully to build that little road, among them General Milroy, who was known all through the civil war as Gray Eagle, have crossed the silent river, but the road they built is still in use, and old settlers point to it with pride, the road the hardy pioneers made with their own hands, the cheapest railroad in the world.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Wolsley in Canada.

"It is interesting to recall the circumstance," says the London Chronicle, "that there was some thought of making Colonel Wolsley, as he then was, Lieutenant governor of Manitoba, the new Canadian province, in which he suppressed the Red River rebellion more than a quarter of a century ago. But the idea was not carried into effect. 'Fort Garry, from which the rebels fled on the approach of Colonel Wolsley, has now developed into the flourishing city of Winnipeg, the metropolis of Manitoba. Various relics of Wolsley's march from Fort William to Lewis and Clark have been shown to tourists in that quarter of Canada.'"

According to the New England Historical Genealogical society, only 59 families that came to New England from Great Britain were entitled to bring armorial bearings with them.

Dignity and Trousers.

Husband—My dear, these trousers are frayed at the bottom. Wife—They are the best you've got, John, except your dress trousers.

Husband—Well, give those to me. I have an important interview today in which I expect to be at different times proud, haughty, indignant, dignified and perhaps a trifle disdainful. A man can't be all that successfully with fringes on the bottoms of his trousers.—London Answers.

Vandervyer, a Belgian, states that the length of exposure for radiographs through films of different dimensions varies as the cubes of their thickness. M. Bonardet states that Roentgen rays can diagnose pleurisy and still complaints.

Opportunity does a great deal that ability gets the credit for.

A Japanese Dinner.

He found the great room upstairs half full of people, who were seated in a semi-circle at one end, writes Mrs. Mimoll C. Fraser in The Pall Mall Magazine. Character was a little late, and the rest had begun the indescribable meal which is called a Japanese dinner. All the strangest products of earth, regardless of precedence, bustle each other on the small square table before the guest and little by little overflow its bounds and are placed on the floor around him—a growing nebula of dainty plates, many of which he will not touch if he be wise.

What strikes him first perhaps is the uncanny familiarity of some of them. If this is really his first visit to little Japan, where could he possibly have seen three pink shabu bring on wooden straw in a scarlet plate or a large white fish, with bold seething countenance, comfortably put to bed among sprouting rushes, all apparently growing out of the meshes of that fairy basket work? Where, in the name of sanity, has he had sugar ponies and chrysanthemums done to the life double their natural size of octopus and red crabs artistically chasing each other on plates of corrugated glass? Is this the stuff that dreams are made of?

Then he remembers. Of course they have all come out of the embroideries and off the lacquered tables of his childhood. The dinner is an object lesson in exquisite arrangements of form and color and should be regarded as such. Viewed as food it is distinctly unsatisfactory and far, far too satisfying. The impression on rising stiff and dizzy from the floor is that of having watched a kaleidoscope and swallowed Mont Blanc.

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ALONG THE WATER FRONT

ITEMS OF INTEREST GATHERED ABOUT THE PIERS.

Entrances and Clearances at the Custom House. List of Vessels Now in Port. Other Marine Items.

CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.

Sun rises 4:55
Sun sets 7:24
High water 7:45 A. M. and 7:28 P. M.
Low water 1:44 A. M. and 1:20 P. M.

Weather Forecast

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Vessels Arrived Yesterday.
Steamship Friary (Br.), Gibraltar.
Steamship Rappahannock (Br.), Boig, London.
Steamship Lynrowan (Br.), David, Pensacola.
Schooner William Neely, Fort Monroe.
Barge Navesink, Providence.
Barge Ocean Belle, Providence.

Vessels Sailed Yesterday.
Steamship Friary (Br.), Pensacola.
Steamship Lynrowan (Br.), David, Barry.
Schooner E. R. Hurst, Bangor.

NO TAX ON BUNKER COAL.
The officials of the internal revenue department have decided to collect no tax on bunker coal.

Collector Bowden, of Norfolk, in his official capacity, called at the Treasury Department in regard to the payment of the \$5 stamp tax on all cargoes of 200 tons and in excess thereof. This tax is now being collected on bunker coal and Collector Bowden thought this was excessive and unreasonable. He took the ground that bunker coal was not properly a cargo, and soon brought the treasury officials to his way of thinking. He secured a decision to the effect that the tax should not be collected on bunker coal, which will be a great relief to the Newport News shippers.

CONDITIONS OF PEACE.
NEW YORK, July 15.—The Herald's Washington correspondent says: "Independence for Cuba."
The transfer of Porto Rico to the United States in exchange for the Philippines.

A coaling station in the islands for the United States.
Spain is willing to make these concessions to obtain peace, according to dispatch received by President McKinley from a semi-official source.

Administration officials with whom I talked after they had learned of the contents of the dispatch informed me that an official proposition embracing these terms would be accepted by the United States. Thus, if President McKinley's informant is correct, peace in the near future is an absolute certainty.

His dispatch stated that the Spanish ministry at a meeting yesterday had definitely determined to abandon the struggle and had decided to sue for peace on the terms set forth.

In some circles I find a disposition to accept the information as entirely trustworthy, while in others there is some doubt. There seems to be a general impression among administration officials, however, that the prospect of the commencement of the negotiations for the cessation of the war is extremely bright.

DISMAL DIVERSION.
"What do you think?" Mrs. Bodger went to a picnic the day after her husband was burned.
"What of that? Picnics are no pleasure, goodness knows."

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Men's \$10
Bicycle Suits
for \$5.



Men's \$10
Suits
for \$5.

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A NEW STOCK.

A SPLENDID VARIETY.

HONORABLE METHODS.

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There are clothing stores and clothing stores! This will be a concern where you will feel at home, where honorable methods and straightforward dealings will ever be the guiding principles! One price will be the rule—the Golden Rule—honored only in the observance. An elegant and entirely new stock of FINE CLOTHING and FURNISHINGS will be exhibited to the Newport News public, and souvenir prices only will prevail during the opening week.

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